



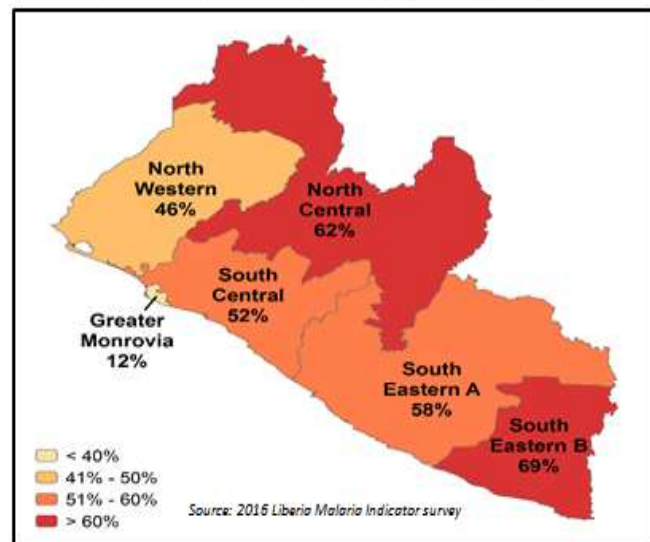
U.S. President's Malaria Initiative

PMI/LIBERIA

Background:

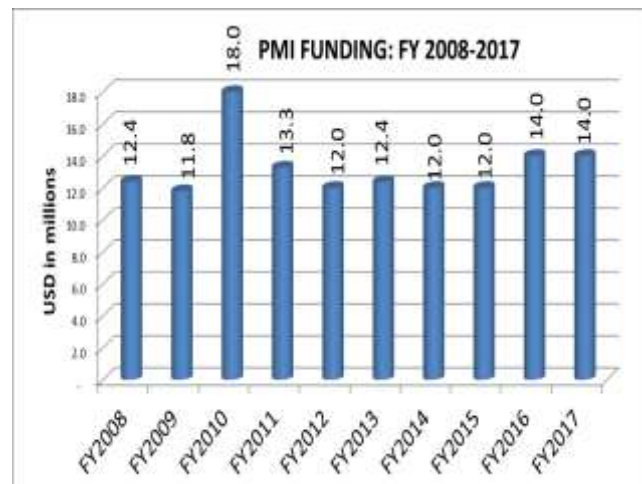
Malaria is endemic in Liberia and transmission occurs year-round within all geographic areas. With the entire population of approximately 4.2 million at risk, malaria is a major health problem in Liberia. Children under the age of five years and pregnant women are the most affected groups. The 2013 Health Facility Survey (HFS) found that malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality, accounting for about 42% of all outpatient consultations and 44% of all inpatient deaths among children under the age of five years. The Malaria Indicators Survey 2016 (MIS) showed a malaria prevalence of 45% among children age 6-59 months, with regional variations from 12% in Greater Monrovia to 69% in South Eastern B.

Malaria prevalence by Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) in children under age five Years by region: 2016



U.S. Government contribution for malaria control in Liberia:

President George W. Bush launched PMI program in 2005 with the goal of reducing malaria morbidity and mortality by 50% in PMI focus counties. The current PMI strategy (2015-2020) has a long-term goal of malaria elimination in select countries. In Liberia, the major donors for the national malaria control program are U.S. Government through the US President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the Global Fund. PMI support for Liberia National Malaria Control efforts started in 2008. With an annual budget of 14 million for the last three years, PMI has provided over \$145 million for the last ten years. Most of the support goes to procurement of malaria commodities—bed nets, malaria test kits, and malaria drugs.



Achievements:

The recent 2016 Malaria Indicator Survey shows that with US Government and other donor support, Liberia is making progress towards malaria control. For example:

- Over 62% of Liberians own a treated insecticide-treated mosquito net, an increased from 2009 level of 47%.

- More children 944%) under the age of five years sleep under the bed nets, an increase from 37% in 2009.
- Over 50% of children with fever test for malaria before treatment, an increased from 23% in 2009 and 81% of those who are confirmed to have malaria get the appropriate recommended malaria drugs, an increased from 45% in 2009.
- Approximately 55% of pregnant women receive at least two doses of the recommended drug that protect them and the unborn child from malaria infection.
- PMI has worked with the Government of Liberia and donors to address the challenges in supply chain management. PMI Supported Liberia Ministry of Health to consolidate eleven National Drugs Services (NDS) warehouses into a single central warehouse at Freeport receiving and storing commodities from multiple donors including USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, MOH and Global Fund.



*Health Commodity Warehouse at Freeport, Monrovia
Photo by GHSC-PSM project*

Challenges

- Despite these gains, malaria burden is still high in Liberia. Lifesaving interventions need to become accessible to all Liberians, not just those in urban areas or those with higher incomes and education.
- The communities need to use the services like sleeping under the insecticide treated bed nets, testing for malaria and seeking care early, and use high quality authentic drugs.
- The Government of Liberia has to own and sustain the achievements made so far by contributing domestic resources to malaria control.
- Liberia supply chain system is undergoing various reforms for warehousing and last mile distribution of commodities. The reforms have made significant progress, especially in integrated warehousing of commodities. However, un-streamlined last mile distribution of commodities has resulted in chronic stock out of commodities even when they are available at central and county depots. Other supply chain gaps include lack of consumption data for proper quantification and complex system for ordering and resupply of commodities.

Implementing Mechanisms/Partners:

Under USAID leadership and technical expertise from CDC, the following partners are implementing PMI-funded malaria control activities in Liberia:

Implementing Partner	Name of Program	Interventions/Activities
Peace Corps (USG)	Small Project Assistance Program (SPA)	Community education to improve use of malaria control interventions
Ministry of Health	Fixed Amount Reimbursable Agreement (FARA)	Malaria diagnosis and treatment; prevention of malaria in pregnant women
Jhpiego	Maternal and Child Survival Program- Expansion of malaria services (MCSP-EMS)	Malaria diagnosis and treatment; prevention of malaria in pregnant women
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Partnership for Advancing Community-based Services (PACS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia Social Behavior Change Communication
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	Collaborative Support for Health Systems Strengthening (CHS)-	Health System strengthening: health management information system, malaria diagnosis, electronic logistics management information system, monitor stockouts of commodities
Abt Associates	VectorLink	Vector Control: (Entomological Monitoring)- monitoring the behavior of vectors and entomological monitoring
John Hopkins University	VectorWorks	Vector Control; developing capacities for distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets in health facilities and monitoring the durability of bed nets
International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC)	Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP)	Technical Assistance for distribution of insecticide treated nets through mass campaigns
Chemonics International	Global Health Supply Chain-Pharmaceuticals Systems Management (GHSC-PSM)	Procurement and distribution of commodities, including strengthening Liberia supply chain management systems
U.S. Pharmacopeia Convention (USPC)	Program for Quality of Medicines (PQM)	Monitor the quality of antimalarial drugs, including developing the capacity of Liberia Regulatory authority to monitor the availability and use of substandard and fake malaria drugs
University of North Carolina	Measure Evaluation-	Develop capacity of the National Malaria Control Program for monitoring and evaluation
ICF International	Liberia Malaria Indicator Survey	Conduct population-based survey to measure malaria outcome indicators like malaria prevalence rates, bed net ownership, access, and use; malaria testing, and use of recommended malaria drugs